

Reading

Listening

Vocabulary Chapters 8 and 9 (Bien Dit 1), Chapter 2 (Bien Dit 2)

~la maison/ les corvées (Chapter 8 Bien Dit 1)

~dans le centre ville (Chapter 9 Bien Dit 1)

~on fait la fête/on organise une soirée à Paris (Chapter 2 Bien Dit 2)

Le passé composé of avoir and être verbs

~être verbs:

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17 verbs

verbs of “coming and going”

needs agreement with the subject

Examples: Elle est allée au parc.

Nous sommes venus à trois heures.

~avoir verbs: all of the rest

no agreement

Examples: Vous avez mangé un sandwich.

Elles ont fait ses devoirs.

~construction:

2 verbs: helping verb and main verb/ past participle

helping verb is either *avoir* or *être*

manger- drop the “er” and add an “é”

finir- drop the “ir” and add an “i”

perdre- drop the “re” and add a “u”

Irregular verbs:

~pouvoir (to be able to) and devoir (to need to/to must)

pouvoir		devoir	
je peux	nous pouvons	je dois	nous devons
tu peux	vous pouvez	tu dois	vous devez
il/elle/on peut	ils/elles peuvent	il/elle/on doit	ils/elles doivent

~dormir (to sleep), sortir (to go out), partir (to leave)

	dormir	sortir	partir
je	dors	sors	pars
tu	dors	sors	pars
il/elle/on	dort	sort	part
nous	dormons	sortons	partons
vous	dormez	sortez	partez
ils/elles	dorment	sortent	partent

~savoir and connaître

savoir (to know)	
je	sais
tu	sais
il/elle/on	sait
nous	savons
vous	savez
ils/elles	savent

connaître (to know; to be familiar with)	
je	connais
tu	connais
il/elle/on	connaît
nous	connaissons
vous	connaissez
ils/elles	connaissent

~voir

je	vois	nous	voyons
tu	vois	vous	voyez
il/elle/on	voit	ils/elles	voient

~Direct Object Pronouns

◆ The direct object receives the action of the verb. It answers the question "whom" or "what" after the verb. The direct object can be a noun or a pronoun.

-We ate tacos.	What did we eat?	Tacos.	Tacos is the direct object.
-They invited John.	Whom did they invite?	John.	John is the direct object.

◆ In English, nouns are replaced by pronouns. If we didn't have pronouns, we would have to keep repeating the noun, and our speech would become cumbersome. For example:

-Do you see John ?	-No, I don't see John .
-Did you call Mary and Ana ?	-No, I didn't call Mary and Ana .

With pronouns, we can simplify this.

-Do you see John ?	→	-Do you see him ?
-No, I don't see John	→	-No, I don't see him
-Did you call Mary and Ana ?	→	-Did you call them ?
-No, I didn't call Mary and Ana .	→	-No, I didn't call them .

- In French, nouns are also replaced by pronouns. We have already learned the subject pronouns. There are also *direct* (and indirect) *object pronouns*. Study the following chart.

French Object Pronouns:

English	French	English	French
me	me (m')	us	nous
you (sing/infor)	te (t')	you (formal/plural)	vous
him/her/it	le /la/l'	them	les

~Indirect Object Pronouns

French indirect object pronouns

<i>me</i> (m', moi)	me	<i>nous</i>	us
<i>te</i> (t', toi)	you	<i>vous</i>	you
<i>lui</i>	him, her	<i>leur</i>	them

**There's no distinction between "to him" and "to her" in French, we use "lui" for both.

**The French indirect object pronoun replaces BOTH the object and the preposition.

Examples: Je lis à mes enfants.

Je leur lis.

Nous lisons à notre frère.

Nous lui lisons.

Verbs that use *indirect object pronouns* instead of *direct object pronouns*.

donner	écrire	parler
montrer	envoyer	rassembler
dire	préparer	téléphoner
présenter	lire	
offrir	vendre	

Prepositions with cities and Countries

~most countries that end with an -e are feminine- le Mexique is an exception to that

~To say **in** or **to** a country use: **au** with **masculine singular countries**, **en** with **feminine countries**, and **aux** with **plural countries**.

~To say **from** a country use: **du** with masculine singular countries, **de** with feminine countries,

and **des** with **plural countries**.

~To say **in** or **to** most cities use **à**. To say **from**, use **de**.

The irregular verb offrir- to offer/ to give

j'offre	nous offrons
tu offres	vous offrez
il/elle/on offre	ils/elles offrent